enemy of the cansorship, and he is seconded by the new Minister of Finance. M. Reutern, who argues very justly that its suppression will not only save a great deal of money, but afford government a protext for introducing a stamp duty, which is likely to prove as fertile a zource of revenue in Rassia as in other countries. Michael Christopherovitch Reutern, who is a connection of the poet Joukoffsky, the Emperor's tutor, is one of the knot of young politicians who have been ushered into public life under the auspices of the Grand Duke Constantine, and it is hoped that he will be more successful in his inancial measures than his predecessor Kinajevitch. He is the author of soveral articles on political economy in the Morskic Stornik and other journals, and his friends have a high idea of his capacity. It remains to be seen how far this is justified. Considering he has not yet been a fortnight in office, his proceedings are so far satisfactory; he has already got rid of one of the cieuz perrupues, M. Hagomeister, the Director of the Credit Department, who is succeeded by Nebolsin, a well known writer on financial subjects; and it is understood that Baron Stieglitz, the Governor of the Imperial Bank, which he administers very satisfactorily to himself, will soon follow.

Colonel Romanoff has returned from America, where he was sont to study the telegraphic system, and will commence constructing the Amoor line in the course of the present spring. From St. Petersburg the telegraph extends now as far as Tuman, in Siberia; next year it will be carried on to Irkutsk, and by 1866 we shall, probably, have an uninterrupted communication with the western

be carried on to Irkutsk, and by 1865 we shall, probably, have an uninterrupted communication with the western shores of the Pacific. The time will then have arrived to lay a telegraphic wire from Kamtschatka and the Aleutan Islands to New Archangel and San Francisco; and as this route does not present the numerous difficulties which the Atlantic cable had to contend with, there is no reason—always supposing the capital is forthcoming—why it should not be accomplished by 1866 or 1867. It is useless to point out how much more advantageous such an arrangement would be for Russia and the United States than a line beginning and ending on British territory.

han a line beginning and ending on British territory.

The English Idea of a Peace.

[From the London Times, March 13.]

It is very remarkable to observe the expectations which have been raised, not only in America but in this country also, of the approaching end of the great civil war. On this point our private advices confirm the representations of the New York press, and the same impression has been acknowledged in our own Parliament by one of its most experienced leaders. Lord Russell on Monday evening gave the war just sincely days to run, being exactly the estimate of Mr. W. Saward, and, although the end anticipated by his bordehip was not that contemplated by the ieleral Minister, the two statemen appears at any rate, agreed in their measurements of the irrugale. Yet there is certainly nothing on the face of events to sustain this conclusion. The success at Fort Donelson was a great success, no doubt. All those prisoners, all those guns, and all those trophies of war would have constituted a genuine victory in any campaign, and the prospect opened to the conquerors was, perhaps, more important still. But the actual result cannot be presumed, except by some incredible consequences, to affect the fortunes of the war. Even if Tennessee were recovered for the Union—which is not yet done—Tennessee is but a single State, and not one of the States originally secoding.

The only question is whether they will be so resolved, or whether the North can now immidiate them into submission, or persuade them into acceptable terms of not one of the States originally seceding. *
only question is whether they will be so resolved,
whether the North can now intimidate them into
mission, or persuade them into acceptable terms of
ration. The federais, beyond doubt, are gaining
und—not sufficiently to make a forcible reconstrucof the Union probable, but quite sufficiently to give
in an advantage in negotiating for an amicable partiThis was evidently the particular end of the war
h Lord Russell had in view, and this expectation it
id be very natural to entertain if we could suppose
either or both of the belligerents mean somewhat
than they say.

which Lord Russell had in view, and this expectation it would be very natural to entertain if we could suppose that either or both of the belligerents mean somewhat less than they say.

At this conjuncture we receive the address of President Davis to his constituents, who have just established a permarent instead of a provisional government for the Confederate States, and elected their chief for six years of office. If this document is to be accepted as an expression of Southern feeling, it is certain, as our readers will at once discern, that the wor will not be terminated by the submission of the secotors. The Confederate President can say little that is new, but he recapitulates the grievances of the South—their insurrection against "the yranny of an unbridled majority—the most odious form of despotum," their efforts in the struggle, their past victories, and their recent disasters. "But," he adds, "in the heart of a people resolved to be free these disasters tend but to stimulate to increased resistance." If this is really the spirit in which recent events are accepted by the South, many "three months" must have of compromise. On such conditions, in short, the North can never wiss. But cane Pracident Dates count on the support which he thus bespecial Are his constituents all seculers at heart, and resolved at all hazards to achieve their independence? We cannot confidently say; but by the ordinary rules of political reasoning we should be led to answer in the affirmative. It is true that the Southerners are now for the first time tried by reverse, which would have been horse, perhaps, with greater fertitude at the beginning of the war, when ucon trials must have been naturally anticipated, It is true, also, that the presence of a large Northern force on the ironteer of the South may be the means of evolving an expression of Unionist opinions in the secoding States; and when we observe the extraordinary confidence which the invasion of Tennessee has produced in the North, we should be justified, perhaps, to

he a rea reconciliation with the North the particle is re a reconciliation with the North the particle is not support either the voluntary submission or violent subjugation of the South, yet the "termination of the war" by the method of compromise may possibly be at hand, and the recent successes of the federals may facilitate this conclusion, not only by re-establishing the military reputation of the North, but by limiting to more acceptable proportions the demands of the South. If the governable proportions the demands of the South. this conclusion, not only by re-establishing the military reputation of the North, but by limiting to more acceptable proportions the demands of the South. If the government of Washington could accure the border States it might resolve to let the Gulf States go, rather than prolong, at a prodigions cost, a war which, on the best of suppositions, sould only eni in the ruinous occupation of a hestile territory. It requires, as we know, 35,000 federal roops to hold the petty State of Maryland. It would take, we were told on federal authority, 200,000 to save to be garrisoned on a similar scale, and the Gulf States to be invaded and occupied afterwards, how are such obligations to be supported? Possibly, therefore, the federal leaders, in the midst of their rejoicings, are thinking of a favorable negotiation. We do not profess to have discovered any such design in the reports which reach us, and which speak of nothing but unbounded and almost irrational confidence in continuous victory. But, as continuous victory itself would bring no practical success except by the voluniary return of the South into the bonds of union. As this return, from all we can infer, is utterly improbable, and as the alternative, that of military occupation, can scarcely be said to represent a possibility, it is but reasonable to think that some of the wisses among the Northerners. must hat some of the wisest among the Northerner must have contemplated negotiation and separation as a course to be ultimately pursued. That course can be pursued now with advantages which could hardly have been anticipated two months ago, and if the victory at Fort Bonelson should have disposed one of the bellingerents to some concessions, and the other to some abatement of its demands, it may certainly lead to a speedy termination of the war.

PARIS, March 14, 1862. M. Thouvenel has sent a note to M. Ratazzi denouncing the dangers created by the Italian Providemento Asso

The specie in the Bank of France has increased during the month sixty-one millions of francs.

Jules Favre, in the Corps Legislatif, denounced the Mexican expedition, but the paragraph favoring it in the address to the Emperor was adopted.

The ordinary expenses of the year are estimated by the government at seventeen hundred and twenty-nin

nearly sixteen millions in excess of this. The Paris Bourse was heavy and drooping, the renter

It was rumored that the English government had notifled the French government of the sudden departure from London of three men who were implicated in the Orsini plot, and that these men were suspected of harboring de signs against the life of the Emperor. The French police were on the lookout for the three men.

Italy.

The majority of the members of the Chamber of Depu ties have resolved to support the new ministry. The details of the first sitting of the General Provide mento Assembly at Genoa had been published.

speech he applauded the holy idea of a Central Commit-tee of the Providemento. The idea of forming one society from all the liberal Italian societies would probably re ceive the approval of all the representatives of those so cieries. He was strongly in favor of such a Union in order to form-to express it in a word-the Roman fasce The Assembly here rose to their feet and loudly ap

Garibaldi, when the applause subsided, resumed his remarks. He said that he hoped Italians would also hold out their hands to all the enslaved nations of the earth. The government had warned the Providemento Com that they would be compelled to dissolve the association

All ports on the coast of Greece in the Gulf of Argolie have been placed under a strict blockade in conseque

The King of Prussia has declined to accept the resigna ion of the Ministry, and dissolved the Chamber of Depu

A meeting of the left and the majority of the deputies of the Prussian Chamber has been held, and they have decided by a vote of 92 to 4 to support the ministry.

Spain. The Confederate Commissioner (Rost) had arrived i Madrid, but the government refused to receive him. Commercial Intelligence. LONDON MONEY MARKET.

London Times (city article) says:—The funds opened yesterday at an improvement of one-eighth. There was a temporary relapse, but the advance was maintained at the close. Business in American stocks was restricted, pending another arrival. ending another arrival.

LONDON, March 14—3 P. M.

The London Times of the 13th inst. quotes United States

The London Times of the 18th inst. quotes United States fives (registered), 1874, at 75 a 77.

The London Herald of the 18th inst. says that steadiness is a feature in American stocks. The dealings are not extensive, and in several instances prices are rather lower. United States bonds, 1877, are negotiated at 76 a 75%, but the last quotations are at 75 a 77. Virginia 6's are fat at 56 a 58; Erie shares, 32 a 33; Illinois shares, 43 a 42 discount. New York Central, 83 a 85.

Consols for money, 93% a 93%.

Cotton dull; sales of four days 21,000 bales, including 7,000 to speculators and exporters. Prices unchanged. The Manchester market is quiet but firm.

Beraferyers.—Richardson, spence & Co. and Wakefield, Nash & Co. report flour dull and 6d. lower. Wheat declined 1d. a 2d., principally on the lower qualities; red Western, 10s. 6d. a 11s. 8d.; red Southern, 12s. 9d. a 12s.; white Western, 12s. 6d.; white Southern, 12s. 9d. a 13s. Corn still declining and prices 6d. a 1s. lower; mixed, 28s. 6d. a 29s.

28s. 6d. a 29s.
Provisions.—The same authorities report beef quiet but steady. Pork dull and unchanged. Bacon firm.
Lard active and 1s. higher. Tallow steady.
PRODUCE.—Ashes quiet at 33s. 6d. for pots and 33s. for pearls. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady.
Rice firmer. Linsced oil quiet at 36s. Rosin—No sales.
Spirits turpentine nominal.
LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs tending downward. Sugar firm. Coffe firmer. Ten quiet but steady. Rice inactive. Tallow declining; sales at 46s.

declining; sales at 46s.

Erie shares, 32 a 33; Illinois Centrals 42 a 43 discount.

Liverpool, March 14, 1862.

Corron.—The Bankers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 32,000 bales, of which 9,000 were to speculators and 1,500 to exporters. The market has declined one-half of a penny por pound. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 7,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and im orters, the market closing unchanged. The authorized quotations are:—

Fair Orleans. ... 13½d. Middling Mobiles. ... 12½d. Middling Orleans 13½d. Middling uplands. ... 11½d. Stock in port estimated at 424,000 bales, of which 158,000 are American.

Breadstripps.—Flour still geclining in

000 are American.

Brandstuppe.—Flour still declining in tone. Wheat heavy at Tuesday's decline. Corn still declining, and again 6d. a 1s. lower.

Provisions quiet, but steady.

London, March 14, 1862.

American securities firm.

Bullion in the Bank, £353,000.

FUNERAL OF COM. URIAH P. LEVY. U.S. N.

Naval Procession in Honor of Deceased-Ritual-Sketch of the Life of Com-mander Levy-Interesting and Roman-

tic Incidents of His Career, &c. The funeral of Commander Uriah P. Levy, one of our nost distinguished and bravest naval officers, took place day afternoon. The body of the venerable decer was laid in the parlor of the house, enclosed in a plain resewood coffin. Deceased being a Jew by religious persuason, no funeral estentation of any description was used in the decoration of his remains. On the lid of the while a solitary candle burned at the head and feet of the same. The parlor where the body reposed, and the ante-chambers leading thereto were crowded with sym-pathising friends and naval officers. A large full length around which were grouped persons who evidently had gazed upon the original while the warm life blood ounded through his manly frame. None could help feeling, as they gazed upon that splendid portrait of the dead, what a brilliant ornament to society and sterling American patriot had been swept away by the unflinching arm of death. All who know deceased during life pronounced the portrait to be an ac-curate one, and the high for shead, open countenance and flashing eye, bespoke unmistakably the heroic man and

rounded by his fighting countrymen, and with the flag of which he was so fond fluttering from the masthead of the vessel which he commanded, yet the honors which are due to him as a faithful naval officer are none the less to be detracted from. No one who knew him doubt. ed his bravery, or even hinted at the honesty of hisch racter and motives. That he was brave, all who read the sketch of his life, here appended, can have not the slightest doubt :-

Commodore Levy was connected with the West Nine. under charge of Rev. Mr. Lyons. The funeral service yesterday were necessarily of the Jewish character, and vere very impressive. They were conducted by Rev. Mr. Lyons. At two o'clock everything being in readi stepped to the head of the coffin and read in Hebrew prayer for the soul of the departed. All in the room renained with their hats on, no Jew ever uncovering his head upon any occasion. After this prayer had been several seamen to the hearse which awaited it. Whil the coffin was being thus borne from the house, the which were melancholy in the extreme, added to which were the heart-thrilling cries of some female relatives of the deceased, who thus bade a last adjeu to the remain of him whom they loved tenderly while on earth. A large crowd of persons were collected outside the house. who gazed upon the solemn scene with a melanchely in terest. Everything being in readiness, the funeral proession moved down Eighth street in the following order:-

Squad of policemen.

Battalion of marines—four companies.

Band of United States ship North Carolina, twenty piec

The procession filed from Eighth street into Broad way, down Broadway to Grand street, and thence to the Grand street ferry, where the procession proceeded on board the ferry boat for Williamsburg. The line of march was then taken up to the Cypress Hills Cemetery, where the body was interred in its final resting place To those who have not often seen a Jewish funeral, the services in connection with the same are of a striking and impressive character. The coffin being lowered in the grave, three friends of the deceased, with spades, are the first to throw earth upon the remains. The harrowing and melanchely task of helping obscure forever the remains of one whom they at one time looked upon with pride and love, is, of course, attended with much sorrow and painful feeling. Then, the grave being completely filled up, and the last ordeal due to dead humanity gone through with, members of the Jawish persuasion walk around the grave seven consecutive times, giving vent to a mournful and plaintive funeral chaunt. These notes are delivered in the most heart-thrilling manner, and have seven consecutive times, giving vent to a mournful and plaintive funeral channt. These notes are delivered in the most heart-thrilling manner, and have a very deep effect upon all who may be present at their rendition. When delivered in the solemn precincts of the grave-yard, with all the solemn semblances of a dead house, and immediately over the inanimate clay of one who was once both distinguished and honored in lifetime, the effect produced is more striking.

So it was yesterday; and in this manner were concluding the last ceremonies of religion to the lamented Commander Lovy.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE DECEASED COMMODORS Deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and first en ered the navy on the 29th of March, 1812, in which h, remained up to the hour of his death, being a period of nearly fifty years, of which he spent fourteen years and eight months in active sea duty, one year and six months doing shore service, and the remainder waiting orders. In his last acting sea service he was in command of the Mediterranean squadron, his flagship being the sloop-of-war Macedonian. Deceased was a man of good personal appearance, refined education, and was distinguished for many acts of personal bravery. In both public and private life he was highly estormed for his gentlemanly deportment and strict discipline. Mr. Levy was born in April, 1792. He was irst of all cabin boy on a coasting vessel without the consent of his parents, his greatest desire being to be connected with the sea. From 1806 to 1810 he was employed in the merchant vessels of Mr. John Coniter. He applied himself vigorously to the study of naval affairs, and having concluded his apprenticeship was employed as mate of the brig Five Sisters. He afterwards bought

one-third of the schooner George Washington, but lost it by fraud and robbery.

At the age of twenty years he entered the United States Navy as sailing master. In the preceding month of June, war had been declared against Great British. Fe largely participated in the offerts of the United States Navy to put down the oppressive acts of the British marine.

Splendid Wictory of Wichest Comments of Marine.

of June, war had been declared against Great Bruan. Fe largely participated in the offorts of the United States Navy to put down the oppressive acts of the British marine.

Among the many distinctive acts in the life of Commodore Levy—apart from his active duties as a sailor—which have set a mark of nobility upon his character and proclaimed him a hero of the truest type, we may mention one or two not generally known to the public. One evening he attended a brilliant ball in the city of Philadelphia. At this time he was a very young officer. While dancing, in the course of the evening's enjoyment, he came in contact, as it was supposed accidentally, with another officer of the navy. Supposing that he was in fault he at once apologized and passed on. He went on dancing, and it was not long ere he again came in contact with the same officer. He thought it strange; but again applogized. The dance continued, and for the third time he came officer. He thought it strange; the again spelogized. The dance continued, and for the third time he came in collision with the same officer. This seemed vory much like a premeditated design on one side or the other, and as young Lavy was perfectly free from any such intent he naturally concluded that it was some offence meant from the other side. When the ball was over he left the place, and in passing near a lampost in a street in the vicinity he saw two men engaged in eager conversation. He was at once on his guard, expecting some mischeit; but although there were many reasons for knowing that these men intended to assail him, he was allowed to pass on without interruption of any kind. It must be remembered that Commodore Levy was a very athlette man, and had no fear of any attack. On leaving these suspicious looking men he went on board his ship, and to his great surprise a challenge was presented to him, at six o'clock on the following morning, to fight a duel near Philadelphia. This trouble altogether had arisen out of some private gruipe of the bellicose officer of the even Commodore Louncil of Fifte

Council of Fifteen, although on the highest and most reliable testimony he was proved to be one of the most reliable testimony he was proved to be one of the most reflicent officers in the naval service of the United States—moral, brave, healthy and in every way devoted to the service of the country.

On the occasion of the appointment of a commission to inquire into the claims of officers who desired to be reinstated in the federal navy, Captain Levy went to Washington, and was in a chamber with a number of other officers. Among the rest there was one young officer, recently promoted to the rank of Commander, who was in full uniform. Captain Levy was in plant citizen's clothes, but, knowing this officer, he politely addressed him. He had also known the young man's father, who had, like himself, been an officer in the navy. But the young man, having imbibed some of the animosity against Levy, would not answer his salutation, but turned away to a window, near by. The other officers present were actounded. Knowing Levy's strength and power, they expected that he would have struck down the young man. But he did not do this. Quielly walking over to the window whither he had retreated, he calmiy tapped him on the shoulder and and—'Young man, I spoke to you just now, and you were rude enough not to return my salute. My name is Uriah P. Lovy. Your father and myses fentered the navy together and advanced together. I remember well when you first entered the service, and I always felt an interest in you and tried to help you along, for which I have frequently recoived the thanks of your father. Now you have attempted to insult me in the presence of these goatlemen, and now (here Captain Levy, having a little switch in his hand, laid it over each spaulette of the young commander) you are a disgraced man. I will remain here two weeks, and if you wish to find me there will be no difficulty. After that time I shall return to New York, and will always be found at ——street, in that city." The matter ended here, for the young m

ouncil of Fifteen, although on the highest and most re-lable testimony he was proved to be one of the most ficient officers in the naval service of the United

oses. During Mr. Levy's presence in Brazil, in 1827, a little ifficulty occurred between some of the others of the difficulty occurred between some of the others of t Cyane and the Brazilian authorities. A Mr. hoore can near being hearly cut down by a Brazilian marine, k Caprain Lavy being by rushed in and received the bit on his hand, dislocating the little finger. The Emper ptain Levy being by rusned in and received in his hand, dislocating the little linger. The Emper Brazil afterwards met Mr. Levy, and so pleased was in his brave and gallant conduct that he address d his ol Brayl afterwards met Mr. Levy, and so pleased was ne with his brave and gallant conduct that he address a him in the French language for over twenty minutes, and concluded by offering him the command of a new sixty gun frigate just brought out from the United States. Mr. Levy's answer was eminently patriotic. He expressed his gratitude to the Emperor for the honor, but said that he liked his own service too well ever to desert it though he were but a cabin boy.

said that he made has a cabin boy.

Commodore Levy suffered considerably from the vulgar and illiberal prejudice which at that time prevailed
gar and illiberal prejudice which at that time prevailed
gar and the lows, but which before his death he saw

and commendation.

The defence of Captain Levy took place before a Court of Inquiry, held at Washington in the months of November and December, 1887.

Our Honduras Correspondence.

BELIER, Honduras, March 5, 1862. ant Commercial Changes in Belize-Re Prosperity of the Country-The Settlement Created a Britcesh Schooner from New Orleans-The Colony to be Mad a Military Station-Treaty with Great Britain and Gua

My last via Truxillo and Havana informed you of the sassination of the President of the State of Honduras, nd also of the death of Augustus Follen, Esq., for many years the United States Consul at Omea and Truxillo, i Honduras. I have now to inform you that the Legis lative Assembly of this settlement, now in sess have passed a new tariff act, by which they have made books, printed papers, fruits and vegetables free, and they have reduced the duty on all unrated

have passed a new tariff act, by which they have made books, printed papers, fruits and vegetables free, and they have reduced the duty on all unrated articles from 8½ to 3½ per cent, and have reduced the duty on tea from 37½ cents a pound, taken off the duty of 50 cents per 100 pounds on rice and bread, and reduced the duty on soap 25 per cent. This is a step in the right way, and when you consider that it is done while we are making fortifications for the defence of our harbor and town, it shows a state of public prosperity which but few governments can do. I may also add, all of the public property is in a fair state of preservation, and we have a balance in our Colonial Treasury over and above all of our liabilities of \$65,000. This settlement has just been created a colony under Jamaica for the present. This act virtually puts an end to the famous Monree doctrine; and henceforward the clamor against European Powers having possessions on this continent will have to come to an end. This act of her Britannic Majesty's government, although it is now first preclaimed, is not the work of the present moment, but has been in contemplation for some time, and would have taken place at the present time even if war had not existed in the United States. Her Majesty's government are now contemplating making this a military station, and will-expend for barracks and other matters connected with the troops about \$500,000.

Her Majesty's government has also recently entered not an arrangement with Guatemala, whereby a road will be built at the joint expense of the two governments from the Atlantic to the city of Guatemala. This road has already been surveyed, and will, it is believed, be completed during the year 1864. Moxico, Guatemala have consulate of the city of Belize.

Logwood is scarce and is rising daily. All other produce is dull and falling.

Lend you a copy of the census returns of British Honduras, and a schedule of the new tariff, which went into operation on the list of March.

There are no American vessels in

Splendid Victory of Major General Banks at Strasburg. Va.

Terrible Panic Among the Rebels.

Their Flight and General Banks' Pursuit.

the War. The Irish in the Rebel Ranks Refuse

The Greatest Rout of

THE REBEL LOSS VERY LARGE.

to Fire on the Union Troops.

One Hundred of Our Troops Killed and Three Hundred Wounded.

> THE DETAILS OF THE BATTLE. WINCHESTER, March 25, 1862.

On Saturday the rebels advanced upon Winchester nder Generals Jackson, Longstreet and Smith, and ed within three miles of the town and, bringing up battery of artillery, commenced playing on our troops-General Shields ordered Robinson's Chio battery to return the fire, and while he was directthe operations the splinter of a rebe shel struck him in the left arm, and disabled it instantly. One man and horse killed, belong ing to the battery, were the only casualties besides this on our side that day. The rebel loss is supposed to be

twelve men. A few of our pickets were captured. At night both armies drew up in front of each other, and awaited morning to renew the centest. The rebel force was seven thousand infantry, twenty-eight pieces of artillery and twelve hundred cavalry.

On Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, the rebels received reinforcements, under General Garnett, amounting to five thousand more. The Union forces did not exceed ter usand men, and, with the exception of about five hun dred, were of General Shields' division exclusively. At half-past ten the enemy made a feint on our left, commanded by Acting Bri gadier General Sullivan, opening a heavy fire artillery, while the real attack was directed against our right, with the object of flanking it. General Rimble commanded on the right, where the heaviest fighting was done. There the enemy were strong! posted in woods and behind a stone wall, and the rebei artillery was posted on eminences on both sides of their left wing. Our whole arrtillery force engaged consisted of four batteries, of twenty-four pieces in all.

The contest raged furiously till three o'clock in the a ternoon, the fighting being done chiefly by the artillery and musketry, at a range of not more than three or four hundred vards, and often much less.

The rebel infantry opposite our right now debot from the woods and attempted to capture Doan's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but the heavy discharge of grape compelled them to retire in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy tell back, with heavy loss, behind the

Gen. Tyler now ordered his brigade to charge the ene ny's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendown slaughter and loud cheering, canturing two of their

Our loss in these struggles was beavy. Out of 300 mer engaged in the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, twenty six were killed and eighty-three wounded. Colonel Murray fell leading this gallant corps forward, and many other dashing officers were killed or wounded. The Fifth and Eighth Ohio shared the glory and the losses with the Eighty-fourth, and the Third Virginia regiment also suffered. Lieutenant Colonel Thoburn, commanding this corps, was severely wounded leading it forward to the test charge

The enemy's killed and wounded strewed the ground now in profusion, and their left wing was utterly broken and their centre wavering. On their side, the Fourth and Fifth Virginia regiments suffered the most. The former was terribly decimated. Several attempts to rally the right wing failed, and to add to the confusion the Irish battalion of a hundred and afty men, when brought forward and ordered to fire upon the Union troops, refused to fire, and a rebel regiment immediately drove this gallant little hand forward, but could not compel them to fire upon the Union army. Forty corpses of the hundred and Afty afterpards strewed the field.

Meanwhile, the rebels gave way on their left and conre, with a less of seven hundred killed and wounded, and two hundred and thirty-six taken prisoners. Besides these about fifteen hundred muskets were taken and many other valuable trophies. Our loss does not excced one hundred killed and three hundred wounded.

The roar of musketry and cannon was incessant fo everal hours, and particularly between two and six P. M. The rebels withdrew under cover of night in some confusion, and retreated about four miles towards Stras

Yesterday General Banks, at the head of a large force. pursued them, and at last accounts they are at Strasburg, losing everything in their flight.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE. WINCHIBETER, Va., March 25, 1862.

On Saturday, at two o'clock in the afternoon the enemy showed themselves a mile and a balf from Win. chester. The enemy consisted of 500 of Ashby's cavalry and two guns. They drove in our pickets and then skirmished with the Michigan cavalry and a portion of the Maryland First regiment.

General Shields brought up his forces, and fired rout of shell, drove them back and took several prisoners. General Shields was wounded in the arm by the first fire of the enemy. Jackson, the rebel General, had been informed by the

phabitants that the town was deserted by the Union troops, and he advanced to retake it. General Shields' orce slept on their arms on Saturday night. Sunday morning at sunrise, Jackson being reinforced

attacked General Shields near Rearnstown, three miles distant. The enemy's force consisted of five hundred Ashby's cavalry, five thousand infantry, nine pieces of artillery, with a reserve of eighteen pieces of artillery. The fight was kept up till noon, when a charge made by the Ohio infantry, First Michigan and First Virginia cavalry on their right,

drove them back half a mile, when the enemy got their fantry, and drove us back.

A short artillery engagement ensued, when General Shields, through Colonel Kimball, ordered Colonel Tyler to turn their left flank, which was executed by our troops, but with terrible loss, the enemy being protected by a stone ledge.

The Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania and Thirteenth Indiana charged their centre, and the fight became general, with a terrible massacre on both sides. Colonel Murray, of the Eighty-fourth Pennsylvania, was killed. The memy retired slowly, bringing their guns to bear at every opportunity. Our men rushed forward with yells, when a panic among the enemy ensued. Our troops followed, and drove them till dark, cap turing three guns, three caissons, muskets, equipments, &c., innumerable. Our troops bivouacked on the field, and the dead and wounded were sent there yesterday

General Williams' first brigade, Colonel Donnelly, of the Twenty-eighth New York, commanding, reinforced General Shields' forces. General Banks, who was on th way to Washington, Sunday, returned and assumed com mand. Meantime General Shields' division, commanded by Colonet Kimball, pursued the enemy beyond Newton, shelling them the whole way.

Jackson's men were perfectly demoralized and beyon control. They threw overboard the dead and wound to lighten the wagons. It is noticeable that all the rebels wounded were shot in the head and breast, testing the superiority of our marksmen. The troops engaged on our side were chiefly Pennsylvanian, Ohio and Indian

Jackson, causing the disaster to the rebeis, have heavy weight of guilt to shoulder. It was evidently known to many in the town that Jackson was approaching, from the holiday attire and buoyancy of spirits among men and women here. Gen. Shields' command being screened from observation on the east side of the town, led the informants to believe that all our troops were evacuating, and that Jackson would

Good judges say the enemy's loss is over two h willed five hundred wounded and three hundred prisoners, including an aid to Jackson. Our loss in killed is sixty-five, in wounded about one hundred and twenty-GEN. BANKS IN PURSUIT OF THE FLYING REBELS.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1862. A despatch received here late last night from Win chester says that General Banks was then at Cedar-Creek, two miles from Strasburg, which he intended to take to-day.

THE UNION ARMY AT STRASBURG. WASHINGTON, March 25, 1862. Information received here shows that our army was at Strasburg this morning, and that the retreat of the ene my is a flight.

THE VERY LATEST.

Terrible Slaughter and Complete Rout of the Rebel Forces

WARRINGTON, March 25, 1862. General Shields has received a despatch from Major

General Banks, dated FIVE MILES BRYOND STRAFBURG. The enemy are still in retreat, and our forces in hot pursuit. The loss of the rebels must have been enor. nous. They have abandoned wagons along the road filled with dead and dving: the houses on the route are ound crowded with the wounded and dead; the dwellings in the towns adjacent to the battle field of Sunday are also found filled with the wounded. The inhabitant aided the rebel soldiers in carrying off their wounded

Our artillery makes terrible havoc among the enemy in their flight, and the rout bids fair to be one of the most

during the day, and in burying them quickly as soon as

WINCHESTER, March 25, 1862. It is currently reported to-night that General Banks has overtaken and destroyed two hundred of Jackson's

WINCHPETER, March 25-Evening. Banks, with General Shields, is there, with General Jackson in sight, and a battle was expected to-day. Preparations were being made to strengthen our forces.

Our column is now five miles beyond Strasburg, still n pursuit of the flying rebels.

All letters for officers and soldiers in General Banks division should be directed to Winchester until further

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS AT BALTI-MORE.

Two hundred and thirty rebel prisoners, captured at the battle of Winchester, arrived here this afternoon. and have been provided with quarters in the north wing of the new city jail, the most comfortable, probably they have enjoyed for many months. They are a miserable, dirty, and about as unsoldierly looking crowd as ever were seen. They are all Virginians, with the exception of five or six Baltimoreans, who left here before the war broke out. One of the prisoners, on reaching the quarters, threw up his hat, and exclaimed, "Thank God, I am in the United States once more." Others congratulated themselves at the prospect of getting something good to eat, which they admitted they had not had for some

Death of Colonel Murray PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1862.

vania regiment, was killed on Sunday in the fight at Win-

NEWS FROM FORT PICKENS AND KEY WEST.

Capt. Fairchild, of brig Yankee Blade, from Key West on the 17th, arrived yesterday morning and reports:-Newport 10th instant, with wood, three masted schooner W. C. Mershon , from New York ; schooner C. M. Newman, th. On the 9th instant, one hundred miles southeast of the bar, the H. P. picked up seven bales of cotton supposed to have been from the steamer Magnetia. The sloop-of-war Vincennes arrived on the 9th, with

the gunboat New London, having the mails; but the sea being too rough, could not communicate, and left the mails on the W. C. Mershon. The United States steamer Mississippi had left Fort

Pickens, probably to join Gen. Butler at Ship Island. The Yankee Blade arrived at Key West the night of the 16th, and sailed on the 17th. On the morning of the 17th 4th of March, from the North. On the 17th the steamship Niagara fired a salute, pro-

Cuyler Left at Key West United States steamers Niagara, R. R. Cuyler, bark J. L. Davis and eix or eight While coming out over the bar saw a tran crew steamer, bound in, who communicated with a pilot The United States ship Gray Feather (supposed) went

nto Key West on the 17th. There were also at Key West the schooners Henry Finch and Mary Potter, two hermaprodite brigs and several other schooners.

had left Pensacola, and parties with glasses assert that the guns of the rebel fortifications are turned mland, probably expecting a visit from the Unionists.

Four contrabands, who escaped, say there are but three housand troops at Pensacola, and they but poorly armed

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Proclamation of Governor John

Speech of Emerson Etheridge, &c. Cuicago, March 25, 1862 rule, and suppressed one or two. He has issued a preclamation of a conciliatory character. He says that he desires to win the people back to the Union, but shail

deal rigorously with treason. Mr. Etheridge has made a speech, in which he said that slavery would be abolished, if we could not conquer them

> The new government was to go into operation this Warning has been given that any one uttering tre

will be arrested. The Union feeling is gaining ground. Business is pretty

much resumed. All the stores are again opened, and prices have been much reduced.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

Fort Pike, at New Orleans, Reported in the Possession of Union Troops-Abuse of Union Prisoners at Memphis, &c., &c.

A special despatch from Cairo to the Chicago Tribu

An arrival from Memphis says that the two hundred federal prisoners in that city are made, the victims of much abuse at the hands of their guards. One of them had been shot for looking out of the windows of the

Three gunboats are on the ways at Memphis, but it

will take some time to finish them At Randolph there are only four guns mounted. Fort Pillow, however, is a strong fortification, mounting twenty-five sixty-four and thirty-two pounders.

Fort Pike, at New Orleans, is reported in our hands It was only a temporary structure, mounting three or four guns.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Bridge Across the Blue River Burned-Destructive Fire at Kansas City, &c. KANSAS CITY, March 25, 1862.

A skirmish occurred between a detachment of the Sixth Kansas regiment and Quantrall's band, near Indeendence, Mo., on the 22d inst.

The latter were routed with seven killed. The Unionio ost one killed, and captured eleven prisoners and twenty horses. The rebels killed two of our men and burned the oridge over the Little Blue river the same day.

A fire occurred in this city last night, destroying three thirty-five thousand dollars. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Movements of General Curtis' Army. CROSS TIMBER, Ark., March 20, 1862.

The supplies of forage and provisions having be exhansted in the region about Sugar creek, the army made a retrograde march of thirteen miles yesterday to

The enemy are recuperating, probably being reinfor

by fresh troops. We have information that a large body recrossed the Boston Mountains with the intention of at-tacking us again, but this may be only a strong recon-

Our troops are in fine spirits and anxious to grapple again with the foe. The wounded have mostly been removed to Casswille and are doing well. Colonel Clay Gaylor has arrived from the rebel camp, bringing Lieutenant Colonels Herron and Sands, with proposals for exchange.

tured yesterday on Indian Creek.

NEWS FROM SANTA FE. Troops-Another Battle Expected, &c. KANSAS CITY, March 25, 1862.

Passengers who have arrived here by the Santa Fe stage bring the following particulars:—
Colonel Hough, of Colorado, had arrived at Fort Union with 550 men, marching one hundred and sixty miles in four days. They intend forming a junction with Colonel

Canby, who was still at Fort Craig on the 7th inst. The advance guard of the Texans was at Algederos orty five miles from Santa Fe, on the 4th inst. Another battle was expected to take place on the la

of April. The stage started from Fert Union, and brings no mails or papers from Santa Fe, the stock and coaches having been taken off between Fort Union and Santa Fe.

Daring of the Boatswain of the Congress battle in Hampton Roads is the following, which we copy

from the Baltimore American of March 12:-Mr. Charles Johnston, boatswain of the Congress ine specimen of the thorough seaman, who has been fine specimen of the therough seaman, who has bee the navy some thirty odd years—greatly excited the miration of the officers by cool, unfinching courage, tioned in the very midst of the carnage committee

General Wigfall in Richmond-Public Feeling There. The Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans Cres

cent writes:

You will naturally desire to know how the people of the Confederate metropolis stand these trying times, for it is evident that we are not safe in these days of light draft gunboate and high water. I answer, in the main, we stand it very well. Some, to be sure, are downhearted, and nobody wears as broad a grin as they did the day after the battle of Leesburg. Still, there is a universal determination to do or die—to go down, if need be, with our harness on, warring like a brave people to the last. I passed General Wigfall on my return from dinner, and asked him it there was any news? "No," said he, "I don't believe we have been whipped since dinner; I expect, though, to hear of another defeat in the next five minutes."

Somehow I can't help thinking of Halleck's assertion ent writes:-

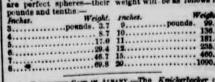
dinner; I expect, though, to hear of another defeat in the next five minutes."

Somehow I can't help thinking of Halleck's assertion by telegraph to McClellan that "the Union flag is on the soil of Tennessee, never to be removed." This is brag, but the Yankees have, up to this time, stuck like lesches wherever they have effected a landing. They cintrench themselves, and at the first spadefull of earth thrown up by them, our generals give right up, and say all is lost. They have attacked us repeatedly in trenches and forts, and carried the latter invariably, while we, with the exception of the St. Nicholas affair and a few others, have not done a daring thing through the whole war. Another noticeable thing between the Yankees and ourselves is that they follow up their victories, while we squat down in our tracks the moment a battle is ended. This is a shameful fact, which disheartens me more than anything else. I have no hope now in anybody but God and Beauregard.

Weight of Cannon Balls.

It is not generally known or recollected that the weight of spheres or balls does not increase proportionally with their diameter but much more rapidly-or that the weight of a ball of six inches liameter is not double but eight times as great as that of a ball three inches in diameter, but so it is. therefore, strongly inclined to the opinion that balls or to inches diameter (the introduction of which has recent ly been suggested) would be rendered of little use by beir weight alone, without taking into consideration that of the cannon large enough to propel them.

Assuming the specific gravity of cast iron to be 7 1-5th (7.207) times that of distilled water, and that the are perfect spheres—their weight will be as follow pounds and tenths—



An Broffment Case in Albany.—The Knickerbocker of the 18th inst. says:—"Considerable excitement was occasioned tast evening, at the Central Railroad depot, over the arrest of two men named Samuel Jencks and Win. Culver. The parties were fighting for the possession of a satchel. Captain Remnan took them to the station house, when a woman appeared on the scene. Jencks said she was his wife, and that she ran away with Culver from their residence in Stephentown, Rensselaer county. Mrs. Jencks made a statement which showed a wide departure from marital propriety—among others that Jencks was not the father of her child. She expressed a decided preference for Culver. The charge against Culver and Jencks being trivial, they were discharged. Culver and Mrs. Jencks left the station gran in arm, amid a crowd of followers, while Jencks pursued his way alone. Jencks and Culver are both charceal peddlers.